

# The Argus.

H. A. PEASE, Publisher.

HOLBROOK, - ARIZONA

Will the new shirt waist man scream at a spider?

Brother Diaz of Mexico is on about as good terms with his job as any statesman now on the payroll.

A burglar in New Jersey ticks the feet of his victims when he robs them. This is to show them where the laugh comes in.

China has one-fourth of the world's population, one-twelfth of its land surface and is likely, in the near future, to have the largest graveyard on record.

The Sultan is horrified at the treatment of Christians in China. We suspect, however, that he has a good chuckle all to himself after every thrill of horror.

It is really startling to learn that the New York "pantmakers" have been on strike. One would naturally suppose that in Gotham they would be "trousers constructors."

The whale that sank the pilot boat may feel very cocky over his success, but some day he will try his little game on a torpedo boat and then old Neptune will see a commotion on his premises.

A religious (?) man rents a pew for \$3,000 a year and it has been discovered that he sublets half of it at a little advance on \$3,000. The eye of the needle will be extremely small for that man.

Writing love stories caused the insanity of a young woman of Cleveland. The particular difficulty is not specified, but it is probable that her mind became unbalanced from efforts to settle the mooted question, "How should men propose?"

The circumstance that three Paris physicians have, after deep and exhaustive investigation, discovered an anti-alcoholic serum is, of course, important. Its importance is somewhat lessened, however, by the circumstance that a San Francisco physician made the same discovery about four years ago. Being an American, he got scant recognition. Medical discoveries, like other prophesies, require a foreign trademark in order to secure attention.

When it is said that the Deutschland has crossed the Atlantic at an average speed of twenty-three knots an hour the average landsman is much impressed. Yet he usually does not realize the full significance of the statement. A knot, or nautical mile, is 805 feet longer than a statute mile. Therefore an average speed of twenty-three knots means that the Deutschland made an average of twenty-six and a half miles an hour, or 636 miles a day. The most incredible performance of the human mind is the ocean steamship. The most incredible part of that performance is the marine engine.

The extraordinary carelessness of parents in leaving dangerous drugs within reach of children is in marked contrast with governmental supervision over druggists and physicians. A few weeks ago a man bought some chloroform with which to kill a dog, and while waiting to use it, wrapped the bottle in a cloth and tucked it into a work-basket. Two little children found it, presumably fancied it a sick doll, and took it to bed with them. In the morning the child clasping the uncorked bottle was found dead; the other unconscious, past recovery. So bitter an experience emphasizes the oft-repeated and oft-forgotten warning that the first essential for the family medicine-chest is a lock and key.

Miss Helen Gould knows how to be happy, though rich. The pretty story of the dance at Fort Yellowstone, in which Miss Gould waltzed with the troopers and had a good democratic time, is one of many. It is the art of being human—human in manner, thought and sympathy. It is not easy for one overburdened with wealth to escape the sin of pride and avoid the aloofness which draws a line between fortune's pets and common humanity. But Miss Gould does it, simply and naturally. It is an example worthy of imitation. Great wealth can be made the means of happiness only when employed as other gifts should be—in making others happy. Selfishness is the one unfailing source of misery. To be happy one should think nothing of one's self, but everything of others. Miss Gould seems to be unostentatiously practicing this human art.

Once more the dark shadow of tragedy rests upon the Italian peninsula, as it so often has rested in its great past. The assassination of King Humbert of Italy at Monza, the ancient capital of the Lombard kings, comes with a greater shock of surprise now to the civilized world than it would have done eight or ten years ago, when his country was staggering under the enormous burden of taxation necessary to keep Italy in line with the other members of Europe's famous "league of peace," the triple alliance. Had it occurred even so late as the Abyssinian war, when all Italy turned to its king and despairingly asked, "Where are the legions we sent to Adowa?" it would, in either of these cases at least, have been explainable, even though unjust and foolish. Coming now when Italy, though still under heavy burdens, has reached a condition in striking contrast to that of eight or ten years ago, when time has healed, partially at least, the wounds of Adowa, the dastardly crime which has shocked the world lacks any explanation except the obvious and charitable one of insanity. It is true the socialists and anarchists as late as 1898 succeeded in raising riots which at one time seemed to threaten the perpetuity of the government, but the people as a mass did not sympathize with these foes to order and settled progress. The peasantry have been gradually gaining in comfort, education and self-respect; the country is at peace; the son of Victor Emmanuel was recognized as the "loyal king," the ruler who always kept his word; as the "gentleman king," the monarch always courteous to his

simplest subjects; and as the "soldier king," whose valor was never questioned. Under these circumstances it is charitable to believe that the assassin who has plunged Italy in mourning is insane. Should it prove otherwise the terrible crime would make the friends of progress and order throughout the world less optimistic in their hope and belief.

The action of the officials of the Rock Island Road in placing a ban on cigarette smoking on the part of employees, following similar action by the Burlington road, will not fail to impress the public mind with the fact that the movement against the cigarette is one of business and not of sentiment. Discussion of the cigarette habit has been confined largely to the domain of ethics, although we are treated to occasional disquisitions from the medical fraternity upon the deleterious effects of the practice upon the mind and body. The public has learned, however, that it is not always necessary to take the doctors seriously upon these questions. The doctor has been found to be a very fallible human being, given to much guessing and learned speculation. It is found that men quite often grow fat on diets and drinks that are condemned by the physician. But when a lot of hard-headed railway officials, who are not animated in their business by sentimental considerations, promulgate ironclad edicts against the use of the cigarette among their employees it is a safe assumption that they have found the habit to be positively harmful, so much so that it impairs the usefulness of those who are addicted to it, and, if indulged in to excess, renders them unfit for the peculiar responsibilities that belong to the railway service. There is perhaps no industrial service in this country that depends for its success upon the steady nerve and the unflinching fidelity of employees as does the railway service. It is found that excessive cigarette smoking shatters the nerves and clouds the intellect. Men who become slaves to the habit are not dependable men. They cannot be relied upon in the emergencies that are incident to the railway business. Rather than make any rules governing or regulating indulgence in the habit, the railway companies wisely concluded that the safest course is to forbid the practice entirely. When the railway managers and the doctors get together on the cigarette question all defense of the pernicious habit might as well be abandoned.

## BIRDS THAT LIVE IN COLONIES.

### South African Feathered Creatures Defeat the Social Evil.

The social weaver birds of South Africa build their nests in colonies under a common umbrella-like roof, probably woven for defensive purposes against the intrusion of snakes. The gardener, one of the bower birds, constructs his highly decorated nest with adjoining ornamental spaces, apparently for the purpose of furnishing an attractive meeting place for social intercourse with its fellows. The spotted collar bird—a cousin of the crow—prepares its artistic bower, a sort of assembly room ornamented with shells, pebbles and other bright-colored bric-a-brac, where in due time festive gatherings are held, and much apparent mutual admiration attends the strutting and dancing of the males.

The European lapwing also carries out its taste for social intercourse to the extent of holding dancing parties, described by Hudson. At these the birds, who live in pairs, are joined by a third, and all three, keeping step, begin a rapid march, uttering resonant drumming notes in time with their movements. As the march ceases the leader stands erect, while the others bow before it, and the visitor returns to its own quarters to receive a return call from one of the other two, when the quaint performance is repeated.

### Original if Not Accurate.

This is a genuine extract from a schoolboy's recent "Essay on Nelson": "Oh! Harding, kiss me again," were the buteful words of a heroic mortal who won a grate battle with one eye and a wooden leg. Before the bloody contest this motto was uttered by him, "The queen expects every man to do his duty." Nelson was a brave man but his morals was not respectable. Once a lady whose name was Mrs. Hamington, nursed him, and he said, "Oh, heavens heavens why do I love." When he died the queen met him in a boat and he went to St. Paul's and was buried. This is a marvelous lesson to me and all schoolboys. Do your duty to your parsters and masters and then even with a single leg you can say, "with this simple leg I will do my duty." As Nelson himself said "Even though you are only man you can do your duty."—Scottish Leader.

### First View of a Live Cow.

The passengers on a Coney Island trolley car were entertained the other day by a small boy who on this trip, which he was making with his mother, saw his first live cow; this animal, which interested him greatly, being tethered in a vacant lot and quietly grazing.

"What's that, mother?" he asked, suddenly, as from the flying trolley car his eye fell on the cow.

"Why, that's a cow," was the answer.

"A real cow?" said the youngster.

"Certainly."

"Looks just like the pictures, doesn't it?"

"Yes."

"Give milk?"

"Yes."

"Looks something like a horse."

"Yes, something."

"But it's got longer hair," and so on, with the whole car trying not to laugh loud enough to disturb the inquisitive small boy's mother.—New York Sun.

### Arsenic Eaters in Europe.

The practice of taking arsenic in minute doses is very prevalent among the peasantry of the mountainous districts of Austria-Hungary and France. They declare that this poison enables them to ascend with ease heights which they could not otherwise climb.

### Ravenous Wolves in Russia.

The wolves of Russia devour annually 180,000 head of cattle, 500,000 sheep and 100,000 dogs.

You're a coward. You may deny it, but down in your heart you know you're one.

## TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

The Boers and English Still Vigorously Contesting

### OTHER HAPPINGS OF INTEREST

Reported From All Parts of The World Which are of Particular Moment to the Busy Reader.

Minneapolis, Sept. 3.—The flour mills of Minneapolis, whose year ended with last night, eclipsed all previous records in the history of the industry. The product last year was 14,297,280 barrels; this year, 14,500,000 barrels.

Washington.—The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during August the total coinage at the United States mints was \$7,744,160, as follows: Gold, \$5,505,000; silver, \$2,239,000; minor coins, \$188,160.

### CABINET THINKS OF NOME

Will Send a Transport to Bring Back the Needy Miners—China.

Washington.—The regular Friday Cabinet meeting was held today. The Chinese situation was, of course, the all-important question, but as the United States has announced its policy to the powers, no further step is possible until the replies are received. The question, therefore, did not actually receive much consideration at the meeting today.

Only two other subjects, besides that of China, were considered—the condition of several hundred or thousand destitute miners at Cape Nome, and of a large number of Indian tribes in Alaska. It was decided that the War Department should send a transport to Cape Nome to bring back such of the miners as are penniless and liable to endanger the public welfare there this winter by reason of their destitute condition. It is believed that a large proportion of those who flocked to Nome so early in the spring, hoping to "strike it rich" are stranded. Provisions and clothing will be sent to the Indians, who are said to be destitute.

When the Cabinet met today, so far as known but one reply to the American note had been received. This is from France, and expressed, so it is said, complete acquiescence with the United States' view of the situation.

### Starvation Imminent.

Washington.—The transportation companies, it is claimed, refuse to aid the unfortunate at Cape Nome. Winter will come by the end of September, and the transport, in order to effect relief, must be sent at once.

Gen. Randall estimates that there are 1000 persons in Nome in danger of starvation. Information received from several official and unofficial sources shows that the Alaskan Indians along the coast from Cape Nome are in a serious condition. The miners, it is rumored, have gathered for their own use nearly all of the driftwood which the Indians have been accustomed to depend upon for their winter fuel, and in some instances the cabins of the Indians have been burned down by the miners and the wood used by them, regardless of the suffering Indians. In addition to these afflictions, it is said that the grip in a most virulent form has broken out among the Indians, and that altogether their case is one which calls for immediate succor. The government has taken hold of the matter, and no doubt provisions, clothing and medical attention through the marine hospital service will be forthcoming.

The other matter discussed at the meeting was that of better roads in the Philippines.

### A GOOD THING

The Poor Ride Free in Boston—A Street Railway Corporation With a Soul.

[Boston Transcript.] The Boston Elevated Railway Company is carrying out a valuable work. It is the custom of the management each year at the beginning of the hot season to send to the officers of the charitable associations and the pastors of churches situated in the poorer sections of the city many thousands of free tickets, each of which entitles the bearer to a free ride on any week day over any of the lines of the company. Last year fully 100,000 such free tickets were issued and a corresponding number of children, mothers, sick and aged persons, to whom the expenditure of nickels for pleasure, or even health, would be a hardship, were enabled to spend a day or an afternoon in the parks, the country, the woods, or seashore, away from the heat, noise and dust of city tenements. These tickets cost those who receive them nothing and entitle the bearer to exactly the same privileges as though cash fares were paid. The method of distribution is simple: Tickets are sent to representatives of the churches and associations, irrespective of creed or nationality, in quantities commensurate with the number of persons, more or less dependent on each institution, and the only limitation, if such it can be called, placed by the company upon the distribution is an accompanying request that the tickets be given to those to whom they would be beneficial, and particularly to poor children and their mothers.

### ARMY CANTEN INDOERSED

Gen. Corbin Finds it a Satisfactory Aid to Good Discipline.

Washington.—Adt-Gen. Corbin has written a letter to Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, a member of the Military Committee of the Senate, setting forth the attitude of the War Department on the question of the army canteen. Gen. Corbin says:

"The sale of all spirituous liquors by the canteen is and always has been absolutely prohibited. Only beer and light wines are sold to either officers or men, and these only when the commanding officer is satisfied that giving to the troops the opportunity of obtaining such beverage within the post limits will prevent them from resorting for strong intoxicants to places without such limits, and tends to promote temperance and discipline among them."

"The canteen was established and has been maintained in the interests of temperance and betterment of discipline, with most satisfactory results. This is shown in fewer trials by court martial, in the decreased number of

desertions, and the improved health of the men.

"The exchange is a co-operative store, where supplies are sold at cost, or as nearly so as possible, for the benefit of officers and men of the army. The canteen is a department of the exchange, constituting an enlisted men's club. Rooms in or near the soldiers' quarters are set apart for this special purpose, furnished with reading matter, billiard tables and other games, but every form of gambling is absolutely forbidden. Here the men write their letters home and read the newspapers and magazines. The government has no financial interest whatever in the exchange or canteen, the funds being supplied by the men themselves. Almost every company commander has reported in favor of the exchange and canteen as an effective temperance measure. One thousand and nineteen commissioned officers have made special reports to this effect, in the beginning of the year, but was brought to its support by the overwhelming evidence of its beneficent results upon the morale, health and contentment of the service."

"It has been stated in the public press that 'the receipts of the exchange are nearly all for drink.' The official reports of the department show that the receipts from sales of beer and light wines are and have been less than one-third of the gross receipts, being in 1898 five-sevenths, and in 1899 six-sevenths. Taking the amount of the gross receipts and dividing it by the number of officers and men shows that each officer and enlisted man for the year 1898 expended on account of beer only 20 cents a month, equivalent to four glasses of beer per month, or less than one glass a week apiece for each officer and enlisted man in the military service. In 1899 the expenditure on the part of each officer and man reached an average of 58 cents per month, or but 1.9 cents a day."

"These facts make it clear that in comparison with all other citizens, the army of today is the most abstemious body in our country. There is no commodity which we have any report or knowledge that will show so small a consumption of drink per capita. This average should, in fact, appear much lower, for the reason that citizen employees, of which we have taken no account, have the privilege of purchasing from the canteen. The army, in clerks, mechanics and teamsters employed with an army in the field is, as you know, very large. This number, however, is not obtainable, but would very materially reduce the average of 20 and 58 cents a month."

The anxiety of temperance people outside the service about the army is unwarranted. As compared with those existing twenty and thirty years ago or with any community at the present time anywhere in civil life—the army is a model temperance society—a practical one; one where reasonable abstinence is the rule, and where excesses are the exception; a society whose precepts, if followed by all people in safety and sobriety.

### Notes from the Oil Fields.

The Central Oil Company has added another large producer to its property. The new well adds 150 barrels per day to the output of the company. Another well goes on the pump in a few days and September will show an increase of production over any other month of at least 3000 barrels. The price continues at \$1.25 per barrel and the demand largely exceeds the output from the 22 wells now pumping.

The New Century Oil Company has uncovered a 200-barrel producer in Racerita Canyon, in the Newhall field. The oil is a pure white distillate of about 47 deg. gravity, and has been used for the past several months. It burns with an intense heat, and has been successfully used in gasoline engines. H. O. Haines, treasurer of the New Century Company, says that this oil is worth \$4.50 per barrel as it flows from the well.

The Los Angeles Oil Exchange is to publish a daily bulletin. It will contain a list of the licensed brokers and members of the exchange, of the exchange, of the transactions of the day, the standing of companies and other matters of interest. Beginning September 1, the exchange will call stocks daily at 10 a. m.

The Rondo Bell Oil Company's well at Redondo, which has been watched with considerable interest, has been abandoned and the drilling tools shipped away.

At Little Sespe, Four Forks and Tar Creek, all very close together, the Union has 25 wells producing on an average about 20 barrels a day each. In Torrey Canyon the company's No. 46, which was recently brought in, shows up for nearly a hundred barrel well. Nos. 40, 44 and 48 are drilling at various depths. A rig is up for No. 49 and locations have been made for Nos. 50, 51 and 52. In Adams Canyon the company has a very well drilling. Preparations are being made to drill a 4000-foot hole in this canyon, if found necessary.

A lease has been recorded between the Elsinore Oil and Development Company and the Temescal Water Company, whereby the first mentioned corporation is to be permitted to put down wells in the east end of the dry lake bed on land belonging to the water company. One of the conditions is that development shall begin at once.

### Deutschland's Fast Speed.

New York.—The steamer Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line, has again eclipsed all previous records for fast trans-Atlantic traveling. She has broken the eastern and western records. Her time on the voyage just ended was 5 days, 12 hours and 29 minutes between the mole at the entrance of Cherbourg Harbor and the Sandy Hook lightship. At noon on the 31st she passed the record for the fastest day's run, making 584 knots. Her average speed was 23.2 knots per hour.

The Deutschland sailed from Hamburg August 25, Southampton and Cherbourg, 26th. She passed the Cherbourg mole at 9:55 on the evening of August 26, arriving at the Sandy Hook lightship at 5:24 a. m. today. On the trip she had moderate winds and with occasional heavy weather. Her daily runs were 337, 566, 570, 584 and 423 knots.

The Visalia Delta has offered a year's subscription to its weekly edition to the person who provides the biggest watermelon for the Native Sons' display at San Francisco.

Mrs. Binkum. "I suppose now that you've won that contested will case you will be going over to the Paris exposition, Mr. Binkum."

Binkum. "Oh, no; my lawyer says next week."—Saturday Post.

## ENGLAND WIDE-A-WAKE

End of the War in Africa is Now Near its end.

### PREPARING FOR GENERAL ELECTION

Young Hay Pleased the Boers—Important Letter Discovered in Maybrick Case

London.—Pending the discovery of the diplomatists as to how to best wash their hands of the Chinese embarrassment, public interest is momentarily diverted to the nation's private affairs, and the wearisome war in South Africa, the outbreak of bubonic plague in Glasgow, the widespread disturbances and disaffection in railway circles and the dissolution of Parliament are all receiving much attention. It is considered evident from the speech of Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made on Wednesday, that the government considers the end of the war close enough to the horizon to justify looking beyond it and preparing for a general election. Therefore, an authoritative pronouncement on the subject of the dissolution of Parliament is expected at an early date.

Whether Mr. Broderick's anticipation that Lord Roberts' movement will have a decisive bearing on the length of the war is justified or not remains for the present a matter of conjecture; but there is no mistaking the intention of the government to utilize any appreciable military success and ride into office again on the back of "Bohs," who, it is expected, if all goes well, will be able to return in October and take up the duties of commander-in-chief, and incidentally to aid in the election.

### HAY PLEASED THE BOERS.

Lord Roberts' emphatic commendation of Gen. Buller's strategy at Mafeking looks seriously like a desire to restore public confidence preparatory to the devolution of the future conduct of the campaign upon the shoulders upon whom it originally rested. In connection with the ultimate settlement of Transvaal matters, recent arrivals from South Africa think it possible that the service of the United States Consul Adolph Hay might be advantageously utilized.

"Young Hay has managed to please both the Boers and the English," said Louis De Villiers, a kinsman of the Cape Colony Chief Justice, who has lately arrived, to a representative of the Associated Press. "When Hay arrived at Pretoria, public opinion had been made difficult for him by stories of his English sympathies. The Boer feeling was so intense that statements that Hay was no better than an English spy were readily believed; but he behaved with such quiet and good sense that he speedily got the respect of the Boer official class, while he did not part with his original opinion that the Britons, in the main, were right in the war. An American lady of the keenest Boer sympathies, added to Mr. Hays first perplexities by making a regular campaign to win him to the Boer side. Failing in this, she gossiped freely of his alleged pro-British purposes; but he outwitted all this, was helpful to the British prisoners, and lately, under British supremacy, has interposed more than once in the interests of the Boers."

### THE MAYBRICK CASE.

A tangible result of the recent visit to Mrs. Florence Maybrick, at Aylesbury prison, of Dr. Clark Bell of New York, the prisoner's counsel, and a representative of the Associated Press, was the discovery of a hitherto unknown letter from the late Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, to Mrs. Maybrick, reaffirming his belief in his client's innocence, and vigorously declaring his conviction that she had been unfairly condemned. This letter has since been made the basis of a new memorial praying for Mrs. Maybrick's release, and so strong is Mr. Bell's belief in the force of this document that a copy of it has been sent personally to Sir Mathew White Ridley, the Secretary of State for the home government, at his summer home in Northumberland, accompanied by the request that he give it his earliest consideration. Dr. Bell has started for the continent, more than satisfied with the effects of his visit to England. He has not only succeeded in seeing his client, but has also secured for Mrs. Maybrick an interview with her mother, Baroness de Roques.

The discovery of the Russell letter is regarded as important, not because many people doubted his sincerity, but because it is couched in such terms as to preclude any opinion of his belief that she was unfairly tried. Mrs. Maybrick's friends say Dr. Clark Bell feels the mysterious influence of opposition somewhere, which hinders a successful result. The late Mr. Bayard evidently felt this when he declared the case had reached the end of diplomacy, and subsequent ambassadors also met it. But many recent evidences of leniency toward the prisoner incline her friends to believe that her incarceration will not be prolonged.

### SAVED CASTELLANES CASTLE

Gould Brothers Put up Enough Money to Pay Main Creditors and Stop Sale.

Paris.—It is now known why the sale of Castellanes' castle was countermanded. Countess Anna, though failing to sway her brothers, and especially her sister Helen, and obtain money for Count Boni on their last trip to New York for that purpose some time ago, decided to make a last appeal, and her distress was so pitiful that Edwin was touched, and he finally prevailed upon George. The brothers then sent for Count Boni, and after imposing upon him some rather severe conditions, put up enough money to pay the main creditors and stop the sale.

Some well-informed friends allege that Boni, when he saw how desirous the Gould family was to prevent the scandal of the sale under the hammer, took advantage of the situation and refused to accept any help unless all his debts were wiped out. The same people further affirm that George Gould refused to trust the money into the Count's hands and paid the creditors himself, the sum thus advanced aggregating \$1,600,000.

Edwin sailed yesterday on the St. Louis from Cherbourg. George and his wife are still here.

McCray Bros. got so much water in their first well in the Big Sespe that they moved the rig and are trying it again.

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